The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Mistaken.

Ye may that love is strong as death;
Ye know not what ye speak.
Shall love be as the feeble breath,
The color on the cheek?

Stronger than death or woe or time
Is He who rules above;
And though the storms of ages chime
His own words, "God is love."

Death is the subject slave of love;
For love is God on high;
Stronger than death, love rules above,
Till death himself shall die.

LITTLE TOM-BOY.

You would hardly believe how little she is; so round and small that people, when they pass her, turn around to look once more, and smile a little; they know by the very look in her roguish eyes that she is the greatest romp in the city, and she knows it too, and doesn't care.

Somebody, her fond mamma, I suppose, being no judge of character, had named her Dora; such a sweet, mild name being plainly thrown away on our little Tom-boy, her big brother suggested it to Dick; she likes it, she says, and feels like kicking anybody who calls her Dora or Sis. Of course, only a Tom-boy would feel like kicking.

She goes to school; she commenced the very day she was six, for her mother declared she couldn't "stand it" all day any longer; since she has been at school she has climbed over the school-house fence twice, quarreled and made up with every boy in the class, quarreled with every girl, and only made up with two, killed a chicken in the next yard with a stone, and committed a multitude of smaller offenses, too numerous to mention.

I'm afraid the teacher likes her, and is loth to punish her; she used to put her on the boys' side; but Dick looked out through her fingers (she pretended to be crying) and laughed with her neighbors, showing her preference so plainly that the teacher determined to punish her some other way after that.

One day, when Dick had been very naughty, she took out her long ratan, and called her up to the desk, fully intending to forgive her on the first application.

But Dick made no professions; out went her little plump hand as bravely as could be; not hesitating a moment.

"Dick," said the teacher (even the teacher called her Dick), "I don't want to whip you."

Dick looked the teacher straight in the eye, and never said a word.

"Do you want me to whip you, Dick?" she said, after waiting a moment.

The little girl shook her head; she had been very brave, and still held her hand straight out, but the teacher's eyes looked so kind, she began to melt; she even felt a tear away in the corner of her eye.

"Tell me you will be good," said the teacher, putting down the ratan, "and I'll forgive you this time."

"I'll try to be dood," said Dick; she said it in a very low voice, for she knew that that tear had slipped out of the corner of her eye, and was creeping down her soft cheek; and she didn't want the boys to know that she was crying.

"Very well," said the teacher; and somehow, whether it was the shining tear sweeping down the soft cheek, or the round little hand held out so bravely, or some other reason I do not know of, the teacher never took out her ratan, and said, "Come here!" to naughty Dick again.

One afternoon she played truant. It was a shocking thing for a little girl to do, even if she were a little Tom-boy, and she heartily repented of it, and was determined from that day, never, never to do it again.

She had been to her lunch, and was loitering back to school, thinking all the time how hot the school-house would be that day, and how much nicer it would be to stay out of school, and play "Robbers and Police" with Joe Lewis and the washer woman's boy Tim.

Not she never thought of playing truant, but just walked slow, and chased a hen, and peeped through the bars of Mrs. Hewett's fence, and wondered if there was a bird's nest in the top of the tall tree. By and by she saw Joe Lewis; he was standing in the middle of the street, kicking the dust with his copper-toed shoes.

"Hi, Dick!" he called out.

"Hi!" replied the little Tom-boy.

"You're late," said Joe.

"I ain't," said she, with a little tremor of horror in her voice. To be "late" was a prime offense, in her teacher's eyes.

"You are, though," replied Joe; "so'm I, but I ain't a-going in to get a lickin'. I'm a-going to play hookey; but you daresn't; you're too much of a gal!"

"Oh, toward!" said Dick, scornfully, "to stay in the middle of the street!"

"I ain't so much of a coward as you are," said he; "for I daresn't play hookey, and you daresn't!"

"Pooh!" said foolish Dick, "I ain't afraid."

Just then they saw a lot of men and boys running down a cross street, about a block away.

"Where all them boys going?" demanded Dick.

Joe deeming peace to be firmly established, now came up on to the sidewalk; Joe was eight and had a very fiery head. "I'll tell you what I think, Dick," he solemnly; "I think they're going to a fire; and hot spit! See! I've never been to a fire in all my life."

"Nor I," said Dick.

So they took hold of hands, and started off down the street at such a pace, that a big boy, sitting down in the shade of a fence at the corner of the street, said, "There! rope hoppy!" When they got to the corner of the street, the men and boys were a long way ahead, but they were not to be daunted, and kept on in hot pursuit, away they went, hooping hold of hands, so as to run faster, up one street, down another, and across a third, dodging under the heads of the horses, and running into such dangers as would have made their mothers' hearts turn sick with terror if they could have seen them.

And after all, the crowd melted away, and they couldn't tell where the fire was, or if there had been any; and they were so warm, that they had to sit down on two or three shop-door sills to rest; and to their surprise, found that the shop-keepers didn't like it, and told them to go away, or they "would put a head on them."

"What street is this, Joe?" asked Dick; she began to suspect that she was a long way from her quiet home.

"I don't know," replied Joe, "I'll ask this man."

He did ask him, but the man walked on without answering; then he asked another, and then another, but nobody paid any attention to him, and poor little Joe, thought he was a boy, and eight years old, and so very brave about "playing hookey," began to cry.

"Don't!" said Dick, who felt not the least fear, "I'll ask somebody myself."

She walked up to a very tall, very grand lady, and looking up with her bright, brave eyes, she said:

"Would you please be so kind as to tell me what street this is?"

The lady stopped and smiled; somehow the very grand look went out of her face as she bent her head and looked down into the little Tom-boy's face.

"This is Kearney street, dear," she said; "are you here all alone?"

"Oh, no, marm! Joe is here, too; we've both runned away and played hookey."

The lady looked astonished, as well she might, at this frank confession, and began to ask Dick her name, and where she lived; finally she took out her purse and gave her two street-car tickets. "You go down to this next street," she said, "and get into the car, and tell the conductor where you live, and he'll let you out at the nearest street, and then you will be all right; you and the little boy can find your way then, I guess."

"Thank you, marm; I'm very much obliged," answered Dick, politely; whereupon the lady laughed, and patted her cheek, and walked on.

"Come, Joe," said the little girl, "don't cry; babies cry; I've got some car tickets, and we're going home, now."

This news seemed to cheer up poor Joe, for he wiped his eyes on the sleeve of his jacket, and took hold of Dick's hand as though he had perfect confidence in her ability to take him home.

All would have gone well, now, and the two runaways might have reached home before dark, but, as they walked along, looking in all the shop windows as they went, they happened to bump up against a tall, well-dressed Chinaman; perhaps he was a rich merchant, for his clothes were very handsome.

Dick did not notice his clothes, however; she only noticed his long queue hanging down behind; the spirit of mischief never failed within her; she caught hold of it, like a little Tom-boy as she was, and gave it a sharp pull.

She did not wait to see what he thought or said, but dashed across the street, through an alley and down another street, before Joe quite realized that she was gone.

He did realize, however, that the Chinaman was very angry, for he caught hold of the collar of his jacket, and gave him a sound drubbing, in spite of his sobbing protestation that it wasn't him.

As soon as he could see for tears, he looked around for Dick, but she was nowhere to be seen, being three or four blocks away by that time; and, as he had the tickets, he couldn't think of anything better to do than to get on the car and go home; which he accordingly did; and his mother, who was just anxious enough to be provoked, gave him another drubbing, by way of mate for the Chinaman's.

At first, Dick went along, singing softly to herself; I think she was rather glad to be rid of Joe and his tears, and felt free and happy without his company.

She found a fine mud puddle, too, and two little boys playing by it, who didn't understand mud-pie making half as well as herself, so she offered to help them; an offer which was gladly accepted.

They were delighted with her, and she with them, and they played very gaily until their mother called them in to supper.

Then Dick began to feel very strange and lonely; she was hungry and tired, and it was dark; she wondered if she would ever find the little house, or ever see her mother, and father, and big brother again. Somehow, the courage dropped in the brave little heart, and as it got darker and darker, she got sadder; at last, she turned her face against a wall, and began to sob bitterly.

Nobody noticed her for a while; but at last a gentleman stopped, and said, "What's the matter my little girl?"

"I want my mother," sobbed the little Tom-boy—Tom-boy no longer!

"Where is your mother, dear?"

"Home."

"Where is your house?" he asked.

She told him.

"Why!" said he, "I live pretty near there, myself; come with me and I'll take you to your mother."

"Please do!" said Dick, wiping her eyes; "I'll never run away again, if you will."

The gentleman took her hand; and led her along with him.

"So you ran away, did you?" he said.

"Yes," answered Dick, in a very subdued tone, quite unlike herself, "I played hookey with Joe Lewis, and went to a fire."

"My eye!" cried the gentleman, laughing until the tears came into his eyes, "what a little mite you are, to do such dreadful things!"

"I'll never do it again," said Dick, solemnly, "never, never, never!"

When the gentleman rang the bell, Mary came to the door, looking very grumpy although she often told Dick she was "the torment of her life."

"Have your lost a little girl here?" he asked.

"Indade we have, sir," she answered.

"Oh, Mary," cried Dick, "I'll never do it again."

Then Mary screamed for joy; and the pale mother came out, and by and by the father and big brother came in, and such rejoicings were held over the little Tom-boy as never had been heard of before.

Poor Joe almost cried, when Dick told him that she didn't get a whipping at all, but sat up until ten o'clock, and had four doughnuts. He wishes he was a girl, and thinks there must be guardian angels always watching little Tom-boys.

A Cat Embroglio.

A very serious affair, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just taken place on Mount Lebanon, caused by some cats. It appears that his Excellency Halet Pasha lately sent a present of cats to the Sultan, and received a snuff-box in return. The Commander-in-Chief thereupon set his officers to catch any long-haired cats they could find in order also to send a similar present to the Sultan. Sufficient cats having been captured, Reasa Bey, the son of his Excellency Izzet Pasha, started for Constantinople with his precious cargo. The snow, however, fell deeply on the mountain, and the wagons conveying the cats could no longer proceed. The cats were then transferred to mules, but the mules also being unable to get through the snow, the cats were intrusted to six men. At about thirty miles from Beyrout, Reasa Bey and his cats met fifty soldiers under the command of Yussef of Agha. The officer saluted Reasa Bey and passed on; but when the cat-bearers were at a distance of 150 yards from the soldiers, the latter turned round and deliberately fired on them. The cats were for the moment in great danger, as one bullet passed through a box in which several of them were contained. Fortunately they all escaped untouched, but one of the men was killed on the spot, one died the next day, and three others were dangerously wounded. About 200 cartridge cases which had been used were picked out of the snow on the following day, and the affair is now under investigation. As the cats were not injured, it is improbable that any serious notice will be taken of the *contretemps*, unless to risk the life of a cat intended for the Sultan is considered as heinous an offense as in the days of Howel the Good, A. D. 928, when by a Welsh law, quoted by Pennant, it was enacted that if any one stole or killed the cat that guarded the Prince's granary he was to forfeit a milk ewe, its fleece, and lamb, or as much wheat as, when poured on the cat suspended by its tail, the head touching the floor, would form a heap high enough to cover the tip of its tail.

A Narrow Escape.

An engineer on the Hudson River Railroad told the writer of a narrow escape he experienced only a short time ago. After twenty-four hours' continuous service, he was ordered out with a "through freight" from New York to Albany. He protested against the assignment, as both the fireman and himself had already done double duty, and were in danger of falling asleep. The foreman of the yard, however, had no one else to send, and insisted that the engineer should run the train. So he started. After a run of two hours he yielded to his overpowering exhaustion and—as his fireman had done some moments before—fell asleep! He knew no more until awakened by the conductor, who had come forward to discover what had caused the stoppage of the train, and had found both men curled up and asleep on either side of the cab. The throttle was wide open, the reverse lever was "notched down" well forward, but the steam-gauge registered only eighty pounds pressure—some pounds less than was necessary to haul the heavy train. The engineer was not awakened a minute too soon, for it was then half-past one A. M., and at two o'clock they were due at Poughkeepsie switch to make way for the express which left New York at eleven o'clock and overtook the freight at Poughkeepsie. The blower was put on, and in five minutes the gauge showed a pressure of ninety pounds, and the train covered the eight miles between it and Poughkeepsie in about two-thirds of the time that is usually consumed. Fortunately, the conductor was a staunch friend of the engineer's, and that terribly dangerous nap remained a secret so far as the management was concerned.

Saved from Disgrace.

David Van Buskirk, who is now the Master Mechanic of the New York, Boston and Montreal Railway, tells of an interesting incident that occurred while he was an engineer on a Western railroad. He had collided with a passenger train, through mismanagement on the part of the engineer of the passenger train, and one or two coaches were smashed and his own engine was injured to a great extent. He feared the displeasure of his superintendent, and was brooding over his misfortune as he neared the end of his trip, when a singular opportunity to retrieve his reputation presented itself. The "roundhouse" in Winona, Minn., whither he was bound, took fire in the roof, and when Van Buskirk arrived with his engine he found that the efforts which had been exerted towards quenching the flames had been of but little avail, and the fire bade fair to burn down the building and destroy a number of new engines which were nearly ready for service. Without a second thought Van Buskirk ran his engine into the burning house, and, pulling down the escape valve with all his strength, let the steam, at one hundred pounds pressure, escape in a rushing, screaming volume, whose force carried it up to the burning roof. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful, for in less than five minutes the fire was extinguished. Van Buskirk was carried out of his cab in an almost suffocated condition, but he had the satisfaction of gaining not only approval but immediate promotion.

Titles in Great Britain.

Nothing can seem more perplexed and complicated to a foreigner than the arrangements of the English Peerage. For example, most strangers are acquainted with the general principle that a peer can only have a seat in the House of Lords, and cannot have anything to do with the House of Commons. So far everything is clear. But the first time a foreigner listens to a debate in the House of Commons, he hears perhaps the Marquis of Hartington is in fact no marquis at all, but merely Mr. Spencer Compton Cavendish, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, having, according to English usage, the title "by courtesy" of Marquess, this willing nothing legal effect, and which will not serve as a description of its possessor in any formal document. If the son of the Duke of Devonshire has to be described formally, he is spoken of as "the Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, commonly called Marquis of Hartington." He therefore may be elected to sit in the House of Commons, which House in fact swarms with elder and younger sons of the nobility, bearing courtesy titles.

This much, too, one foreigner easily understands; but he suddenly remembers that Lord Palmerston was a member of the House of Commons up to his death, at the age of eighty-one, and he asks in consternation, was his too only a courtesy title, and was Lord Palmerston's father living at the time? It has to be explained to him that Lord Palmerston was a Peer with a genuine title of his own; but then he was only an Irish Peer, not entitled, unless elected a representative Peer, to sit in the House of Lords, and therefore qualified to be chosen a member of the House of Commons. Then perhaps he is puzzled about Lord Russell, who he knows sat in the House of Commons for a long time, and now sits in the House of Lords, and who has not succeeded to any peerage in the meantime, for the head of the house of Bedford is alive and well, and Lord Russell is far out of the way of the succession in any case. But here comes in a new condition of things. The Queen conferred upon Lord John Russell in 1861 a peerage of his own, and he sits in the House of Lords as Earl Russell.

In fact, we have at least five distinct classes of nobles who possess or are courteously gifted with titles. There are peers of England, peers of Ireland, peers of Scotland, peers of the United Kingdom (created since the legislative union of the three countries), and the sons of peers who bear titles of courtesy. The peers of England and those of the United Kingdom sit in the House of Lords by right, and cannot be elected to the House of Commons. The Irish and Scotch peers sit in the House of Lords only when they are elected as representatives of their order there, and when not so elected they may be chosen to sit in the House of Commons if they can render themselves acceptable to a constituency. The bearers of courtesy titles may sit in the House of Commons, but not in the House of Lords.

Sad Suffering.

Among the numerous cases of suffering which have recently been brought to public notice in New York is that of a poor Hungarian woman living in Second avenue. Once—as was gathered from her almost unintelligible English—she had owned some real estate, and being unfamiliar with our language and laws, she had committed her business to the care of a pretended lawyer, who had cheated the poor woman out of the results of her hard earnings. She had been living for weeks past upon fragments of bread obtained from neighbors.

"You look sick," said a visitor, "and have a cough; have you no fire in your room?"

This question seemed to puzzle the poor woman at first. The idea seemed preposterous. She had not had a fire in her room, she said, for eleven weeks. Then holding out her right foot, the answer to the first part of the query was given.

"I have tried," she said, "to borrow two dollars to get a pair of shoes for my feet, but no one would lend or give to me. And," pointing her finger toward her lungs, she added: "the cold of the streets and of the snow comes up here, and I feel sick and faint."

In answer to a further inquiry whether she had had anything to eat or drink that day, she answered in the negative—nothing only a few ends of loaves. When her immediate necessities were relieved, her joy and gratitude seemed boundless.

What is Spent for Liquor.

The amount of money spent for liquors throughout the United States during 1870 was $1,487,000,000, which, if increased by $30,000,000, the estimated criminal fruits of liquor drinking would reach the astonishing sum of $1,577,000,000. Even Massachusetts's share of this was directly $27,979,575, though this did not include the worse than useless prohibitory machinery and the expensive and corrupt State Constabulary, which make of the liquor traffic an excuse for existing in default of any other. New York spent $246,617,520. On the other hand the country spent in flour and meal, cotton goods, boots and shoes, clothing, woolen goods, newspapers and job printing $900,000,000. It was estimated that the amount of liquors consumed was sufficient to fill a canal 4 feet deep, 7 feet wide and 80 miles long, and the number who drank the stream dry would, if formed in a procession five abreast, make an army one hundred and thirty miles long.

A COMPARISON.—A shiftless fellow had been boarding a long time with his landlady, and had paid nothing, until she finally made out his bill, and handed it to him. "Madam," said he, "I have but one way to pay this bill—I must stay and board it out."

Mr. Beecher's Farm.

It Pays—Everybody But Himself.

At the Rural Club dinner, Henry Ward Beecher said:

I knew that you all understood I was a farmer; but speaking not being my vocation, I did not know that you would call upon me to speak. I expect when I die to have on my tombstone, "The farmer of Westchester County." As such, I want it to be remembered that I have lived a life of usefulness. I have a farm of some thirty or forty acres, and I am often asked whether my farm pays. I always say, "Yes—everybody but myself." It has set up three or four men in business; they have built houses off of my farm, and there are several more that are just going to build. Yet although it has not taken care of me, as near as I can remember I have always taken care of it. If I have not derived much from it in pocket, I am sure I have derived enough in enjoyment to make it a profitable investment. I look forward to the day when I may be released from the contaminations of city life and may retire to my farm in the country. I can say truly that when I go among trees I am better pleased with my company for the most part than I am when among men. I find I never had a tree that lied to me, and although they do a great deal of whispering among themselves, I have never any reason to suppose there was any scandal in it. I find in nature neither peevishness nor trouble-making, but much instruction and much comfort. After a man has been in the excitement of active life I think there is nothing more wholesome than the bath which one gets by going into the country. I think there is no inheritance, there is no blessing that anybody can confer upon his children, no money, no name that can compare with a gift for natural scenery and rural occupation. The gift of being in the presence of nature is a greater gift than any fortune that can be imagined; I am sorry to say that this is a gift less often found among those who live in the country than anywhere else. I see a great many persons that talk about the country a great deal indeed, but they know very little about it with the inward man. But to love it until, soliciting it, it loves you; until when you go there the trees lay bare their shrines, and bend and welcome you, until nature herself perceives you and wants to be the almoner of God's bounty—that is a pleasure which we cannot expect everybody to have. The New York merchant has got to be worth several hundred thousand dollars if he is going into this country to live and be a farmer. He buys a place, and I look over to see what he does with it. He has been reading books and taking advice from men, and he begins on it to lay off his ground and build fences, stone walls or hedges, and he goes on to drain it and square it up and deepen it, and to buy manure infinite and transport it without regard to cost to enrich the whole soil, and he builds a fine barn and then a fine house, and at last to stick up everything around about him; and when he has got to that point nature lets go of him, and he yawns and begins to be restless, for he has nothing more to do. The fact is he has been mechanical, and the only thing in nature is that it gives him something to do, and so at last he sells the place for about one-half what he gave for it, and goes back to the city and says, "You tell me about farming, I have tried that; I know what that is."

Wool and Silk Suits.

How to make spring costumes for church, visiting, and brides' traveling suits is the query of correspondents. Pretty shades of gray, either the clear blue, or the slate gray with blue tinges, or the greenish sage gray, are selected for these; the skirt and sleeves are silk, the over dress and flounces are cashmere or vigonia. A tasteful French design for these has a sage gray silk skirt, trimmed with a straight vigonia flounce three fingers deep in front, and much deeper behind. The lower edge has a bias green velvet band two inches wide, while the upper part is sewed down twice in revers pleats that form a puff. The long apron over-skirt of vigogne, corded on the edge with velvet, has the front breadth buttoned down each seam by large buttons in velvet-bound button-holes; it has two narrow side gores and a full back breadth, is draped high by a green velvet bow on the left, and hangs long on the left. The English basque of cashmere, corded with green velvet, has silk sleeves with velvet cuffs, and a velvet Medicis collar. An extra garment worn over this is a sleeveless loose jacket, quite long, with a pointed velvet hood, side pockets, and a breast pocket.

Buying Mirrors.

The total disregard of many of our people to the fitness of things is in no respect so clearly manifested as in the purchase of mirrors. One kind is true in its reflection, the two others are exaggerative. Of the exaggerative one unduly expands the figure, and the other unduly elongates it. Hundreds of mirrors are bought every day without reference to this fact. You will find short, squatty people with mirrors that make them look still shorter and more squatty; and thin, gaunt people with looking-glasses that pare them down fully one-half. And thus, through carelessness and indifference the seeds of dissatisfaction and distrust are sown, and many happy homes are broken up to scatter their broken-hearted contents upon the world. People with square, expansive faces should select elongating mirrors, and those who are long and thin should select those which will expand them. [illegible] is stronger than anything else to [illegible] when our own glass square to that we look well, it is nothing whatever what other people may think. You know that yourself.

A Story of Mesmerism.

The following we find in a Lowell (Mass.) paper: "A somewhat remarkable case of mesmeric influence occurred recently as the result of an experiment made by Prof. Cadwell. He selected two female subjects at his performance in the evening, whom he obtained permission to influence in any reasonable and proper manner, and to keep one of them, who worked in the mill, out half a day for a mesmeric demonstration not specified to them. While under his influence that evening, he made them believe that they were picking grapes, and, after they had finished picking an imaginary large quantity, he handed each a slip of paper, one of which, he said, was a check for $20, and the other for $50. He told them to go to the First National Bank at 10:20 o'clock the next forenoon and get the money on the checks, but that if the cashier refused to honor the checks to present them to Mayor Jewett, and he would pay the amount named on them. After these instructions were given them their minds were immediately afterward diverted to another subject, and the mesmeric influence was then thrown off. And now to the sequel of the affair. The two subjects, according to their husbands, were apparently as much influenced as ever up to about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when a change was perceptible. One of them then called at the residence of the other, and the two passed out. The husband of one followed them, and they went to the First National Bank. Mr. Allen, the Cashier, had previously been informed by Prof. Cadwell of the prospective visit, and the former was prepared to receive them. They presented their bits of paper and demanded the money on them. Mr. Allen said that he had no money to answer the checks, when they responded substantially that it must be a poor bank that couldn't pay checks to the amount of $55. They then passed out, [illegible] to the Mayor's office, going immediately in and presenting the checks to the Mayor, who was not in the secret, and who at first was quite indignant at the imperative manner in which they demanded $55 on the bits of paper in their hands. They were anything but complimentary to the Mayor in their remarks when he said that he could not see that the bits of paper were checks, and one of them put her spectacles over his nose, then asking him if he could see. Prof. Cadwell put his head in at the Mayor's office door as that official was ordering them out to avoid an arrest, and the fact that the two women were under mesmeric influence was then made apparent to his Honor. By this time Dr. J. C. Ayer and several city officials had entered the room, and several experiments were made, showing that the subjects were completely under a mesmeric influence. They could not see Prof. Cadwell, or feel his pulling of their ears, but when Dr. Ayer pulled these organs they were immediately cognisant of the fact, and scolded him emphatically for the liberties taken. In a few minutes afterward Prof. Cadwell snapped his forefinger and thumb, at the same time saying 'all right,' and the influence passed off. They instantly sank down upon the sofa in the room, one of them crying bitterly at first, and both evidently being much ashamed. They were both perfectly unconscious of what had taken place since they left their houses. A more surprising case of control under mesmeric influence is seldom made public."

The Centennial.

The President of the United States sent the following message to Congress relative to the Centennial:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the Centennial Commissioners, and to add a word in the way of recommendation.

There have now been International Expositions held by three of the great Powers of Europe. It seems fitting that the one hundredth anniversary of our independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the growth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune, and honors by the truest citizen as well as the highest. A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Success can be assured by arousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in my judgment, Congressional legislation is necessary to make the Exposition both national and international. The benefits to be derived from a successful international exposition are manifold. It will necessarily be accompanied by expenses beyond the receipts from the Exposition itself, but they will be compensated for many fold by the commingling of people from all sections of our country, by bringing together the people of different nationalities, by bringing into juxtaposition for ready examination our own and foreign skill and progress in manufactures, agriculture, art, science, and civilization.

The selection of the site for the Exposition seems to me appropriate, from the fact that 100 years before the State fixed for the Exposition, the Declaration of Independence, which launched us into the galaxy of nations as an independent people, emanated from the same spot. We have much in our varied climate, soil, mineral products, and skill of which advantage may be taken by other nationalities to their profit. In return, they will bring to our shores works of their skill and manufacture and people with them to the mutual advantages of all parties. Let us have a complete success. Our Centennial Exposition, or suppose it be the fortieth, admonishes our inability to give it the international character to which our self-esteem aspires.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 25, 1874.

A horse left unprotected when out in cooling will soon grow a long coat of coarse hair. This becomes a hindrance to rapid motion, and should be prevented by judicious blanketing.

Items of Interest.

In taking a look the first stage of consumption?

The population of France decreased 1 per cent. last year.

Many valuable horses have died of lung fever in Lewiston, Me.

Of 908 births in Hartford in one year, 702 were of Irish parentage.

The Liquor dealers call the temperance movement a superstition.

A hog has been [illegible] purposes by an English gentleman.

Harvard says that "surplus" is right, and Yale says it is "surplice."

"If we can't have it we'll have half of one," as the man said to the conductor.

St. Louis, with [illegible] million, calls the national census [illegible].

A Chinese [illegible] color [illegible] to Bath.

The Catholics are said to be making many converts among the natives of India.

Three sisters own and operate a Maine flouring mill, and they are making money.

A dog eats an mail carrier over a twelve mile route in Minnesota, and he is always on time.

A modern writer has defined the "last word" to be the most dangerous of infernal machines.

Some vocalists take pride in exhibiting a fine falsetto voice; others in displaying fine *false* of teeth.

A talking man makes himself artificially deaf, being like the man in the steeple when the bell rings.

Dakota has been doing sums and finds that she has only three-eighths of a white man to an acre of land.

A newspaper in the oil regions bears the name of the *Daily Sand Pump*. Its editor should have lots of grit.

"Microscopes for two" are regularly called for with the cold ham and bologna at Cincinnati restaurants.

The funeral expenses of men killed in the Hoosac Tunnel, and paid by the contractors, amounted to $10,000.

If the warfare of the papers be waged with very small jokes, it must be remembered that they're only wee-puns.

One thing, said an old toper, was never seen coming through the rye, and that's the kind of whisky one gets, nowadays.

A malicious person says that cotton sheets and newspaper sheets are alike in the respect that a great many people lie in them.

A man in Keokuk lately dropped dead while combing his hair, and yet there are people who will persist in dangerous habit.

The Madisonville, Ky., *Times* kindly reminds contributors that it is not necessary to quote every other word and italicise the rest.

A Master of the Kentucky Grange offers to marry members free of charge, thus dispensing with the services of clerical middle-men.

A Cincinnati journalist has been looking over the old laws of that State, and has found that every marriage for the last 51 years is illegal.

Chester Pike broke his leg in Concord, and was carried home. His wife was frightened, and in running to meet him fell over a dog, breaking her arm.

A young lady of spirit in Indiana was so disgusted with her young man for running at the sight of a ghost that she is making preparations to marry the ghost.

If you wish to live the life of a man, and not of a fungus, be social, be brotherly, be charitable, be sympathetic, and labor earnestly for the good of your kind.

A heroine kept soft and pliable with good neat's-foot oil will last almost a lifetime. It is stronger, however, slightly elastic, and will seldom wear off the hair.

Your horse's shoes will hold on longer if the clinches are not covered by the file in finishing. Insist that the file does not touch the end of the nail where turned over.

It is averred that the reason American girls refuse to enter domestic service is that they object to anything approaching menial employment. What they seek is by-menial.

The Parisian's love for black toilettes is on the increase. For street wear there is scarcely anything else to be seen, and for dinner and evening parties they are universally adopted.

It has been found possible to import any desired perfume to honey, by allowing the bees free access to the box to be perfumed only while the flower, the odor of which is desired, is in full bloom.

One day a little girl, seeing in the last part of one of her Christmas books, that a sequel to it would soon be published, called out to a playmate, "O, Kitty! isn't this nice? My new book's got a sequel to it!"

Take everybody's advice and act upon it. This is the way to ruin everybody. No matter about yourself. To you heroes have a mind of your own is only an insidious form of selfishness. Suppose you try pleasing everybody, and see if you can't do it. Anybody can try it, and it is the most self-denying, self-forgetful way to live. The conscience has such endless power above doing its own wishes, and praises up immensely.

Daniel Webster once said to an old [illegible] visiting [illegible] "Mr. Webster, I have a very [illegible] and I am very much perplexed to know what to do with it." "Why, friend," said the great statesman, "if you cannot dispose of your property, and it is troublesome to you, I will take it off your hands." "Oh, no, sir," said the man, "I don't want to sell it, but I want to know what I shall do with it." "Why, then," said Webster, "if you cannot sell your property, and will not give it away, I don't know what you can do with it, unless you keep it."

Dr. [illegible] Grand Excursion Manager, Feb. 25, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their term of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Legal notices ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

—For unadulterated conceit and disgusting egotism, John W. Forney has no equal, unless it be Geo. Francis Train. He has been for a long time giving the unfortunate readers of his paper, the *Press*, a surfeit of his recollections. He is an easy writer and has seen a good deal of political life, and these reminiscences would be interesting were it not that this constitutional egotism crops out in every paragraph. For instance, in one of his last articles he says: "One night John Slidell, of Louisiana, came to my committee room while I was dictating to three short-hand reporters at the same time," etc.

What a wonderful man he is—in his own estimation.

In arranging the new judicial districts of the State, the bill makes the Twenty-eighth district of the counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Cameron.

—A new question under the local option law has arisen. Judge Acheson has decided at a recent session of court in Washington county that when parties have packages of liquor sent them "C. O. D." the agents of express companies are liable to the penalties of the law if they collect the charges thereon.—That judge deserves a lawyer medal.

PENNSYLVANIA will choose next November a Lieutenant Governor, to preside over the Senate; a Secretary of Internal Affairs, in place of the present Surveyor General of the State, and two Judges of the Supreme Court, who will hold office for twenty-one years and be incapable of re-election. This election, held under the provisions of the new Constitution, will therefore be one of unusual importance, calling out the full strength of both political parties.

Hon. Millard Fillmore died at his residence in Buffalo Monday morning, after a short illness caused by a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Fillmore was elected Vice President of the United States in 1848, and by the death of President Taylor in July, 1850, he became President. He was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., January 7, 1800, and during his long life, except when filling official positions elsewhere, has made his residence in the city of Buffalo.

The lumber trade is one of the most important interests in the country, and the indications appear favorable for a brisk spring business at good rates. An Ohio paper speaks of one curious effect which the financial panic has had on the farmers of that State. These persons are generally in good circumstances, and had money in bank.—Losing confidence in in the banks, most of them drew their money out. These funds will largely be put into new houses and barns, as the farmers are distrustful of the usual modes of investment. The same causes are operating the country over, and will most naturally make an increased demand for lumber. The panic of last fall affected the trade quite disastrously. Orders fell off, and, as a consequence, although the mills stopped producing, large amounts of lumber are still piled up in the yards, awaiting sale; but, to compensate for this, it is stated that not more than one-half the usual number of logs have been cut this winter. On the whole, the prospect for a busy season, strong demand and paying prices all around is thought to be encouraging.

McKEAN COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Through the kindness of Co. Supt. Curtis, we have received a copy of the School Report for 1873, and we copy from it the following extracts from his report to the State Superintendent in regard to the condition of our County schools, as a matter of general interest:

Whole number of schools in operation at close of the year, eighty-nine. Some new ones have been opened during the year; the number will be further increased next year. Two graded schools are maintained during winter terms—one in Smethport borough and one in Bradford, but are ungraded in summer. One school in Liberty was graded, but there being eleven other schools in the district pecuniary necessities prevented its continuance beyond one term. The incorporation of Bradford borough will increase the number of school districts from fifteen to sixteen next year.

Whole number of school-houses eighty-four. A few of the new schools still occupy temporary quarters. One house was burned last winter in Eldred, lengthening the term very much in that sub-district. Two new ones were built, one in Corydon, the other in Keating. The latter was finished in fine style, and furnished with patent desks, with metalic ink-wells and folding seats, the second one so furnished in the district.

A few houses (principally in Keating, Norwich and Hamilton) have wood-closets in the main building or connected with it, which seems an admirable arrangement; and some in Ceres and elsewhere have wood-sheds, but all these are the exception rather than the rule.

The school not visited in Sergeant was in a remote part of the county, and not in session at either time when the others were visited. All others were visited, nearly all of them twice, some three, and a few four times, as time allowed and circumstances seemed to demand.

Compulsory Education.

We have received from Harrisburg a copy of a bill reported from the Committee on Education in the House, entitled "An act to secure the attendance of children at school." It provides that the parents or guardians of any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years, residing within one mile of a school, shall cause such child to attend school at least twelve weeks in each year, eight weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless the physical or mental condition of the child renders it impracticable. School Directors shall have power to enforce the law by imposing a fine of not less than fifty cents or more than five dollars for every week not exceeding twelve weeks that the law is not complied with. Under this act it is also the duty of the Directors to furnish the children of parents in indigent circumstances with necessary books. When the bill becomes a law, if it ever does, there can be no excuse for a slim attendance at our schools, and we believe the attendance upon our jails and reformatories will decrease.

We clip the following from the Boston *Globe*:

Judge Scofield, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, has a realizing sense of the necessity of taking time by the forelock, occasionally, in the performance of his duties. A dispatch, dated last evening, states that he has prepared a bill directing the Secretary of State to deliver to the United States Treasurer all bonds and funds now in possession of the government known as the Japanese and Chinese indemnity funds, to be covered into the Treasury.—The full amount is a little less than $1,000,000. The reasons assigned for the step are that bills are now before Congress making large appropriations out of these funds, and unless they are put in a safe place there would be nothing left by the close of the session. The country owes a million dollars' worth of gratitude to Judge Scofield.

The Union Pacific Steal.

Some one having a taste for figures has been mousing among the papers connected with the construction of the Union Pacific railroad and found how much Uncle Sam was made to bleed through that cunningly devised scheme called Credit Mobilier. He found that the cost to the nation was $94,350,237,20, while it cost the Credit Mobilier only $50,730,966,94, making the sum of $43,619,328,31 as the steal perpetrated, which of course went into the pockets of the managers; taking the stocks and bonds at par, the figures of the trustees, which of course were made so as to be as favorable as possible, and the steal was $23,369,319,81, a very respectable sum, though it really was considerably more. This was the amount, however, which the managers were willing to admit was swindled out of the government.

Our New York Letter.

A YOUNG MAN'S EXPENSES—DISTRESS—ONE CURE—DRESS REFORM—BUSINESS—A CONVERSATION—THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

New York, March, 7, 1874.

From our regular Correspondent.

A great many young men who come from the country to New York, and get tolerably good salaries, find themselves at the end of the year in debt, and they wonder why it is.—The young gentleman is we will say, a book-keeper on a salary of $2,000. He pays $12 per week for board, which leaves him about $1,400 and he calculates to lay by something of that. But he don't, and this is the reason:—

Board per year	$624,00
Clothes	200,00
Total	$824,00

Then comes his little expenses as follows:

Two daily papers	$ 20,10
Blacking boots, 10 cents a day	36,15
3 drinks a day 15 cents each	164,25
4 cigars a day 10 cents each	146,00
2 shaves a week 15 cents each	15,60
Attending theater twice a week, season of 10 months	72,00
4 games billiards each week	39,00
Car fare, 10 cents each day	36,50
Total	$570,75

He gets into "society." Society demands a dress suit, which costs $125, and society demands that when he attends a party or a dinner that he puts on white neckties, and light kid gloves, at 2,50 a pair. And society, inexorable mistress that she is, demands that he shall take Armiuta to the opera once in a while, which means gloves, neckties, bouquets and carriage, which, with seats at $4,00 each, means $30 for the night's amusement. And so Augustus discovers at the end of the year that his $2,000 are all gone, that he has overdrawn $500 or $1,000, and he commences peculation or speculation—the same thing as far as results go—and Augustus drinks to drown his trouble, and finally he lands in the Tombs and comes out a poor, miserable wretch. This is what happens to a great many Augustuses. Society is what does it for them.

DISTRESS.

The distress among the sick unemployed people in New York at this time is terrible. Much has been done by the charitable to relieve it, but not one dollar has been given where ten should be. Young James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, established soup houses to the extent of $30,000, and others have done the same thing, which is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The people who can come to the soup houses can, generally, get on without it, for they are able to do something. But the worst cases are known only in the houses where they live. Many prefer starvation to beggary, and shrink from allowing their distress to be made public.

A case of this character was brought to my attention yesterday by a child who was begging for money with which to purchase food and fuel. In reply to questions he said that his mother had just been confined; that his father had been out of work since autumn, and that he was dying for the food which he was too proud to beg. I accompanied him to the house on Canal street, where the family lived. The house was small, but was occupied by a number of families. The boy led the way up a flight of rickety stairs, which threatened to give way at every step. The room presented the appearance of the utmost squalor and poverty. Every article of furniture which could be sold had been parted with, and nothing remained but a bed, a table, and two chairs with broken backs. Upon the bed lay a woman whose face told the sad story of disease and hunger.—The child which was but three days old, was at the point of death. The husband-father sat with his face between his hands, and seemed entirely unconscious that any one was in the room. The boy said that he had been too sick to work—that he had had for a week just strength enough to drag himself out to beg, but that for two days past he had obtained nothing. The attention of charitable persons was called to the case, and measures were taken to provide for the needs of the starving family, and medical attendance was secured for the mother whose child was too far gone with starvation to be saved.

There are thousands upon thousands of such cases in the city. There is work enough for the strong and healthy to live upon, but not enough to enable them to help the unfortunate, of whom they alone know.—

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

in its western form, has not struck us here yet, but nevertheless, there is great activity among the temperance and religious people. Organizations are being formed in every ward to make head against the monster, and the work that has been done has not been fruitless. The reformers here have not demonstrated against the rum-seller, but they have confined their work to the rum drinker. They are establishing reading rooms, and pleasant resorts as substitutes for the saloon, and tea and coffee as substitutes for rum. And though they have but commenced, they have won thousands from their ruin, and in one neighborhood have compelled several rum-mills to close for want of custom. Is not this a pretty good way?

PIERRO.

Who Would Suffer Most?

One of the most useful features of the last masterly speech made by Senator Schurz upon the currency question, as regards its effect upon the public mind, was its exposure of the fallacy of the notion that the laboring classes are to be benefitted by the manufacture of more paper money. Some parts of it so fully and officially reported, deserve to be set in circulation by the Press and sent over the country.

For instance, the following paragraph:

You talk of debtors and creditors, debtors being benefitted by inflation, and creditors by the resumption of specie payments. Let me ask you, who are the debtors, and who are the creditors of this country? Let every Senator look into his own household; who are the creditors, and who are the debtors there? There is but one man in that household who is able to be a debtor, and that is the Senator himself. Not his servants; for they have not credit enough to contract debts. If they are anything they are creditors, however small the amount may be.—Look at the savings banks of this country and what do you see there? Seven hundred and sixty million dollars of deposits. Who are the depositors? Not the rich, but the poor man, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow; the man of small means, who puts there for safe keeping his small surplus earnings. The same class have in National and State banks, and in trust companies, as has been estimated by good authority, two hundred millions more; and another two hundred and fifty millions are owing to the same class in the shape of unpaid wages and other debts. There are twelve hundred millions, then—twelve hundred millions of debt—owing to the laboring men and the men of small means. And now, I ask you who are advocating the inflation of the currency, what are you doing to these poor people; what are you doing with their twelve hundred millions of money? Inflate the currency, and by inflation depreciate it, and you will diminish the value of these hundred millions 10, 20, 30 per cent. And now boast of being the friends of the poor while you advocate a policy that will rob the poor of the country of so large a proportion of their hard-earned property.

PRAYER IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—If there is any class of people who stand in need of the prayers of the clergy, it is the Washington correspondents, and this is the way the chaplain of the Senate expressed himself in their behalf in his opening prayer last Tuesday:

"O Lord, our God, we come in this place to deplore before Thee the spirit of lying which is abroad, and we beseech Thee to rebuke the giant demon of slander that stalks forth casting upon all the earth a fearful shadow. Paralyze the hand that writes the willful detraction; palsy the tongue that utters wanton calumny, the things which tend to undermine all confidence in the good, and give a malignant power to all the bad elements for the demoralization and destruction of human society. Let Thy flaming spirit take vengeance upon the false accuser, and consume this spirit of ruin from all the land. This we ask in the name and for the sake of Him who was truth itself. Amen."

—MORRISON R. WAITE, the new Chief Justice, took the oath of office last week Wednesday. The ceremonies on the occasion are said to have been very unassuming.

Ex-President Espedes, the founder of the present Cuban Republic, was shot by Spanish soldiers, on the 27th ult.

A PETITION ASKING THAT THE GENERAL Road Law of the Commonwealth be extended to the county of McKean will be sent to the Members of the Legislature from McKean and Potter counties, and will be by him submitted to the Legislature at the earliest day possible, thereby repealing the act of 1872, and that the ordinances effected Feb. 17, 1874, be the officers under said law as far as compatible therewith.

E. J. COLCLOUGH	JOHN D. CHADWICK
C. SMITH	D. T. HALL

Feb. 26, 1874.

For Sale.

The present Smethport Academy building will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, March 21, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m. It is a two-story building, about 36 x 50, and with a few repairs can be made suitable for many purposes. Time will be given for the purchase money on good security.

By order of the Board.

IRA S. GLEASON,
Sec'y of the Board.

Feb. 26, 1874.

Petition.

To repeal an act entitled An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State Road from Ridgway, in Elk county, to the Borough of Kane, in McKean county, approved 6th April, 1867, and the several supplements therein, so far as the same authorizes the assessment and levy of tax on property within the present limits of the township of Sergeant, McKean county.

E. M. Howard,	D. W. Howard,
Casper Smith,	D. Easterbrook.

jad.—n17 4w

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the goods and chattels rights and credits which were of NELSON PARKER, deceased, late of the firm of PARKER & MELVIN, of the boro' of Bradford, county of McKean, and a resident of Limestone, Cattaraugus County, State of New York, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Nelson Parker, deceased, to present the same, properly authenticated, at my office in Bradford boro' aforesaid. And all knowing themselves indebted to said Nelson Parker, deceased, are notified that unless their accounts are forthwith settled and adjusted, they will be placed in the hands of my attorneys for collection.

KNOS PARSONS, Administrator.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 5, 1874.—6t

Myron A. Dodge.

Notary Public and Claim Agent,
Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable.

Particular attention given to applications for Increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

S. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding.

Executed in the best manner.

Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

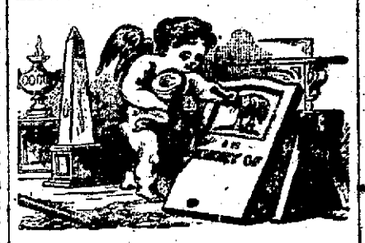
A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and sidewalks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workman like manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.

Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—66m

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar

Contains *Vegetable Ingredients of Undoubted Tonic* value combined with the *active medicinal qualities of Tar*, which cause it to build up the weak and debilitated and rapidly restore unnatural strength. It cleanses the Stomach, relieves the Liver, and causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It is a Superior Tonic, restores the appetite and strengthens the system. For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, Chronic or Kidney Disease, Disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint it has no equal. It effectually cures all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, and has been pronounced a specific for Asthma and Bronchitis. CAT IN

Sold by

McGOY & REILLY and ARMSTRONG & CO.

PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK about his SANDAL WOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles, and not DUNDAS, DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and Dundas, Dick & Co. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

Physicians who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the pure Oil in the best and cheapest form.

Dundas, Dick & Co. use more Oil of Sandalwood in the manufacture of their capsules than all the wholesale and retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the reason why the pure oil is sold cheaper in their capsules than in any other form.

Oil of Sandalwood is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty capsules only being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days.—From no other medicine can this result be had that will avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft capsules are put up in tin foil and must bear thirty to each, and are the only capsules prescribed by Physicians.

The above were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, New York.

SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES.

General Agency 115 Beekman Street, New York.

X1-1—8

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By buying your clothing of

M. LEVY, OLEAN, N. Y., & PORT ALLEGANY,

I have now received an immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING bought under the recent panic prices, and can offer at such prices that it will pay parties to come here for anything in that line.

My stock comprises a full line of

Fall and Winter Overcoats,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF BOYS' CLOTHING,

I keep the largest stock in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and can sell goods as low as they can be bought in any city.

CALL AT MY STORE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

GOOD GOODS AND FAIR DEALING.

M. Levy, { Olean, N. Y. (Korns' Old Stand.) / Port Allegany, Pa., Empire Block.

EATON & SPRAGUE'S GO TO

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

FOR YOUR

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

M. L. Armstrong,

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now, henceforth and forever,

JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand, and no seal this third day of December A. D. 1873.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

carefully repaired and warranted.

ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank.

OLEAN, N. Y.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Merchants Hotel

Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 00 per day. WM. TUCKER, Prop'r.

1874.

THE

PITTSBURGH EVENING TELEGRAPH

Best Newspaper

IN

PENNSYLVANIA.

Contains more Telegraph, Local and General news than any paper in the State. As

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

the Evening TELEGRAPH will continue to lead the coming year. Its well known established character in the past will be maintained in the future. It will continue to advocate the cause of the People, without reference to individual interests, and will repudiate all semblance of demagogueism, in whatever quarter it may appear.

The TELEGRAPH will maintain its political independence of all partisan "ring's," and at the same time will advocate the principles of the Republican party and support its nominees when they are deserving of support.

The TELEGRAPH will endeavor in the future, as in the past, to excel in the quantity and quality of its

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,

care being taken to exclude everything of an objectionable character.

The TELEGRAPH will be unequalled in the City of Pittsburgh the present season in the matter of

FULL AND RELIABLE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE,

as we have now regular correspondents stationed at Washington, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York and Charleston, and special correspondents elsewhere. This Exclusive of the TELEGRAPH will be mailed, and will contain the news of the week in a condensed form, thus rendering it invaluable to those who desire that information briefly.

The TELEGRAPH will continue to maintain its excellent reputation in

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC

way, and in the quality and amount of selected miscellany will not be surpassed by any journal anywhere in the country.

IMPORTANT AND LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,

our arrangements are such that we cannot be excelled by any existing story in that direction, or surpassed by our rivals, no matter how the Eastern news may come.

In a word, the TELEGRAPH the present year, 1874, will aim to be unsurpassed

THE FOREMOST NEWSPAPER OF THE COUNTRY,

to which end neither pains nor expense will be spared by the publishers.

The Full and Reliable Market Reports of the EVENING TELEGRAPH render it especially interesting to merchants doing business with Pittsburgh, as its reports are Sully Twelve Hours in advance of the morning papers. That are printed here, and unequalled by them.

Subscription price Eight Dollars per annum. Single Copies Three Cents. Served by agents at Fifteen Cents per week.

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Address,

EVENING TELEGRAPH,
128 Fourth Field street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical Hair Dressing ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in one preparation; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

GOING NORTH—

Mail Express	11:7 a m
Through Mail	5:15 p m
Through	6:45 a m

GOING SOUTH—

Mail Express	7:15 p m
Through Mail	11:45 a m
Local Freight	2:15 p m

For $2,00, in Advance.

We will send Wood's Household Magazine and the Miner for one year to any address.

Look after your Dead.

The law notify all persons who have left [illegible] in my office for record without paying for record of the same that a majority of the deeds have not been recorded, as I cannot afford to do the work for nothing. Those paying fifty cents on each to the

M. A. Sessions, Recorder.

Head Qrs. 1st Co. Kane Vol's, Smethport, Pa., March 12, 1874.

The members of 1st Co. Kane Vol's will meet at their drill rooms Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M. Major John C. Backus will be present and all new members. All members present will draw uniforms.

M. L. Armstrong,
2d Lieut. Comd'g.

Lyceum.—Since our last issue in which we announced the time for holding the forthcoming school exhibitions, as we were informed, the time has been changed. It is now decided to hold the two exhibitions on Monday and Wednesday evenings of next week, the 16th and 18th insts. The generous patronage of the public is solicited.

Musical Convention.

Prof. Cole, of Cuba, N. Y., will organize a Musical Convention in this place, commencing Tuesday, the 17th inst., and continuing four days. The Convention will close with a grand Concert the proceeds of which, after the expenses, will be given to the Smethport Academy to assist in the purchase of an organ. During the Convention from 2 to 3 will be furnished board free of expense. There will be three sessions daily of two hours each. The public generally are invited to attend.

Lyceum.

Saturday evening will be held the meeting of the Smethport Lyceum for [illegible]. Preparations are being made for a rather entertaining, of which [illegible] will be given. The following is the [illegible] for next Saturday evening: Reading—Miss Lena Hamlin, Miss Rosa King, and J. L. Eaddelye. Oration—Thomas Oviatt, H. Hamlin. Essay—J. T. Reilly. Dialogue—Miss Retta Cornwell and Emma King. Declamations—J. C. Backus, S. W. Nesbitt. Debate—Resolved, That the laws of Pennsylvania should confer all the rights to women that they enjoy and the duties demand.

Woods's Household Magazine.

The March number of Wood's Household Magazine is a capital one. It opens with a charming story entitled, "The Gold-Hunt," by Mrs. H. C. Bowen, following which Sandie gives his "Experiences in Poetry," an article which for its shrewdness the youth of the land should read and ponder. "My Prayer" is not a religious poem, though it would suppose from the title a most touching, story told in pathetic manner and rough speech of a backwoodsman. "The Weekly Dramatical," of Kane, gives a sharp and timely criticism of dramatic literature. "The Kaiderock" is one of Mary Hartwell's charming stories. In the installment of "Every Juppeau," H. V. Osborne raps the knuckles of the fashionable clergyman, and "Penny Post" from sight. There are a number other articles of merit, and some good poetry. The magazine contains six fine [illegible], including a fine design for a Country School House. Terms only one dollar a year—with chromo! Specimen one dollar and a half. Subscriptions may begin with any number. Address Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.

Smethport, March 9, 1874.

Editors Miner:—Agreeable to promise and appointment we propose to commence our daily prayer meetings, in which all evangelical churches and those interested in the cause of religion are invited to join. According to our plan we shall alternate between the two churches, viz.—[illegible] and [illegible]. We are not animated with any [illegible] to be expectations of immediate success in the conversion of souls may be realized, but rather to hold up in some degree from that great beloved idea of union which the large hearted of the Lord seeks delight to cherish. We ought to consider it altogether useless that for a season a period a subject so well calculated to warm and expand the christian heart and rouse its emotions, even if it should pass away forever. But it will not necessarily pass away—nor forever, if we will desire for a hearty cooperation in the Spirit of the spirit. The first meeting will be held in the Baptist church in the morning on Thursday evening of this week. The [illegible] will be duly remembered. We [illegible] the prayers of God's people.

C. A. Dibble.

Smethport's Greatest Need.

There are a great many things that our borough of Smethport needs very much before we can put on airs as living in a first-class town or a respectable county-seat.—Among other things, we need new county Buildings—more especially a new jail,—a new school house—which we hope to have soon,—good sidewalks, fences brought to line, streets straightened, &c., &c. But what we need more than all these, and what we must have if this town is ever to improve, is the building of commodious and comfortable houses to rent or to sell on easy terms to those who would gladly become citizens if they could find a place to lay their heads, but who in the present state of affairs are obliged to remain away or if here to emigrate to places where men of means have the "gumption" and foresight to seek to increase the number of their citizens and the value of their property and trade by welcoming new citizens with the hope and prospect of securing homes. As it is now a man of family, unless he possesses a small fortune, is better situated and can live cheaper in a large city than he can in Smethport. There he can rent a house or rooms until he can build or buy a house. Here he can live in a hotel or boarding house or take up quarters in a dry goods box, just as he chooses. And we doubt very much if he could have the best unless the owner had no other earthly use for it. Mechanics, small tradesmen, professional men and laboring men do not always and at all times have the ready means to build residences wherever circumstances place them. Yet they are just as good citizens notwithstanding, and if their stay in a town is encouraged, by being able to obtain even a temporary shelter in which to erect their household goods, they will in time gather property, add to the wealth and growth of the town, and become equally interested property holders and tax payers with the aboriginees. In our opinion no better investment could be made than the building of a few dwelling houses in Smethport. If a dozen were built this summer, we venture that in addition that every one would be rented before the snow flies next winter, and pay a good percentage on the money invested.

Concert at Kane.

The concert, which was referred to in a previous article, for the Kane Sunday School, was held according to appointment on the 27th of February. The managing committee.—Messrs. Lafferty, Shaw, Shannon, Davis and James spared no pains or labor in preparing for the affair. Never did a committee work more industriously or harmoniously. The hall was tastefully festooned with evergreens and flags; a large stand reaching nearly across the room was erected for the accommodation of the orchestra. The refreshments, which were furnished by a few families only, were excellent and in sufficient quantity to supply all who desired to partake of them—plenty to use, and nothing to waste. The Warren Musical Association, consisting of about forty persons, occupied the platform, and delighted the large assembly with their exquisite music.

About 9 o'clock the watch and other articles were presented. The competitors came forward, and each received prizes. Mr. Hoffman, who returned $297,00 was declared the successful candidate for the chain,—a large gold one,—and was presented therewith. Mr McDade, who returned $252,00, received a handsome gold chain as a token of judgment of his services. Miss Shannon, who returned $168,25 was given an elegant gold watch, Miss Marsh who returned $151,00, and Miss Hall, who returned $57,75, were each presented with a pair of bracelets, fitted to adorn the persons of those who now wear them.—Mr. Cummings, who returned $63,50, and Mr Skinner, who returned $14, were the candidates for the silver lamp. It was accordingly given to Mr Cummings. The success of all the competitors as well before as after the result was announced, was very creditable, nothing occurring to disturb the friendly feeling existing among the rival parties.

Not the least attractive affair of the evening was a doll's cradle, neatly furnished with little quilts, pillows, &c., cunningly wrought in such a way as to please the eyes of childhood. This cradle and contents were sold by chances, and brought $9. A lady, aged 61, was the designer and executor of this little device. A large pyramid cake was presented to Mrs. Butler, and a vote of thanks tendered to Conductor Butler—whose absence we much regretted—for his liberality, and kindness in allowing the orchestra the use of his piano.

The receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Receipts.

For tickets	$ 540 00
" Cake	350 00
" Lamp	57 00
" Tickets at door	17 25
" at the tables	12 00
Total	$1125 25

Expenditures.

Printing	$ 12 75
Trimming and Hall	60
Passenger coach	56 25
Coal and carry	5 11
To Thompson House for breakfast and supper for "gentlemen"	30 00
Frames	172 70
Cleaning hall	50
Lumber, &c.	2
Water	50
Oranges and lemons	7
Fare to Warren and return	6
Total	$364 16
Balance on hand	$760 70

Kane Sunday School has been laboring for some time past under financial difficulties. This money, judiciously spent, will enable the officers and teachers of this school to return in scripture knowledge, and all those invaluable results flowing from a well managed Sunday school, to the people of Kane an hundred fold.

We cannot refrain from adding a word with regard to the uninterrupted harmony that has existed from the beginning of this affair, and still exists among those who are the principal supporters of our cause; or those excluding

"Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell."

W. H.

—Olean Items unavoidably crowded out this week.

Grand Juries.

The question for debate at the last meeting of the Smethport Lyceum was upon the abolishment of Grand Juries. W. A. Williams and B. D. Hamlin were the disputants, the former speaking in the affirmative and the latter in the negative, assisted by Messrs. Backus and Milliken. The arguments upon either side were not as thorough or studied as we expected they would be, the legal-gentlemen seeming to hesitate to enter fully into the discussion. Our own convictions are that the affirmative side of the question—that Grand Juries should be abolished—were in the right in the matter, which is probably the reason we thought that side the best sustained in argument. Mr. Williams argued that they were unnecessary, expensive, and did not tend to secure justice. Unnecessary, because a case can just as well be tried in the first instance by a Traverse Jury, and the District Attorney is more competent to decide as to cause of action in any complaint than twelve promiscuous men unacquainted with what constitutes cause of action; expensive, because our Grand Juries cost the county from $800 to $1000 per year, when law and justice could be secured just as well without them; do not tend to secure justice, because Grand Juries do not hear but one side of the question and are more liable to be influenced by fear, favor or affection. We would only take exceptions to some of his remarks as to the intelligence of Grand Juries, and comparisons made between the work done by the jury of September court and the last court. He complimented the jurors, and by comparison placed the latter under the stigma of dilatoriness and neglect of business. As we understand it the last Grand Jury promptly dispatched business in hand and were only delayed by waiting for witnesses. Otherwise, we fully endorse Mr. Williams' remarks, and believe that the interests of justice and taxpayers demand that Grand Juries should be abolished.

—It is sometimes an agreeable pastime to call up, by spiritualistic devices, the shades of departed spirits, and at other times it is not so pleasant. A few evenings since, at a meeting at the house of one of our citizens, the spirit of a former resident of Smethport was announced to be present and anxious to communicate with its former companions of the flesh. An irreverent spectator, mindful of certain peculiarities of this spirit while in the body, suggested that its wish to see its earthly companions was for the purpose of borrowing money! This remark so exasperated the spirit that the stand or table, which seems to have been the medium of communication, jumped and pitched about so angrily as to break the legs of the concern. The irreverent one found it an expensive pastime to joke about departed spirits while they are within hearing distance; but we understand that it was a good hit for Billy Speckt, and we should advise him to encourage the spiritual communications—if they will always call up those spirits that delight in smashing furniture.

—Miller, of the Elk Democrat, took a ride on the "Keers" all the way from Ridgway to Harrisburg the other day, and writes to his paper an enthusiastic account of the good time he had. He fell in with Col Wilcox, which accounts for his pleasant ride, and among other things they talked of railroad prospects. He gives it as the Colonel's opinion that the road from Ridgway to Falls creek, to connect with the Rochester, Nundas Penna road will be pushed forward soon. We not only hope it will be pushed forward but that it will also connect as Lo predicts.

—We do not suppose that the local option law prevents any one from sending out of the State for intoxicating liquors. We do not recommend any of our readers to so do—unless they are of a mind to—but if they do, it is none of our or any one else's business, only that we would advise them to send their orders to P. J. Hanour, 150 & 152 Main St. and 119 Commercial St. You will notice by his advertisement in another column that he keeps a large stock of all kinds of wine and liquors, and we can say from personal acquaintance that he is a perfect gentleman, and will vouch for it's honesty and fair dealing.

—The Concert of the M. E. Sunday School last Sunday evening was well attended and the exercises very creditably performed. We were especially pleased with the address of W. J. Milliken. It was, though rather too short, full of good thoughts and very appropriate to the occasion.

—Lazy Christians think that they are in the church, as plants in a hot-house, to receive all manner of care. They expect the preacher to stir them up every Sunday with the most mustardy kind of a sermon; common Gospel will not do for them; they wish it spiced, or they will not go to church.—They have, of course, no duty in the matter. They stay away for three months from the prayer meeting, and then drop in to see if there is any interest.

—The Philadelphia Star asserts that the Centennial will add fifteen thousand people to that city's regular census. There is a doubt about the meaning or intent of such an expression. The editor is called upon to explain.

—S. W. Smith, Esq., informs us that he is to give a public reading at Bradford, on Tuesday evening of the coming week, under the auspices of the Bradford Literary Society. If the Bradford people appreciate fine reading and wish an enjoyable entertainment they will give him a full house.

—There will be four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon. Of these, only one eclipse, of the moon, on the 25th of October, will be visible in the United States.

—Services at the Baptist church in this place next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and at Norwich at 3 P. M., by Rev. Dibble.

—After to-day (Thursday) but one mail will leave Smethport each day—at 6:30 A. M.

—March came in like a lamb, but she has resembled a lion the last few days.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for Bailey, Lent & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publishers' and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore defy competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

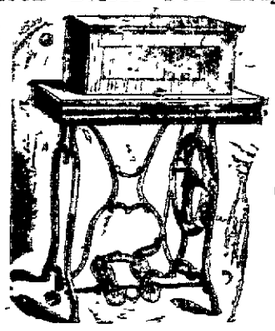
for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c, carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

Smethport, Nov. 6. 1873.

"Look Before You Leap."



On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling. I also have on hand a simple Machine of the

"G. F."

size, the best in the market for heavy work.

Please examine the *Weed* before buying elsewhere.

W. K. NYE.
Bradford, Pa., Feb 13, 1873

Goodall's PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
SCIOTTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAYS—A Nice common card.
VIRGINIAS—Pique calico backs.
GEN JACKSONS—Cheap and popular. [Put up backs various colors and designs.]
COLUMBIAS—[Euchre deck,] extra quality
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made
MT. VERNONS—Extra fine, two color patterns.
ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS

Price list on application. Dealers supplied by
VICTOR E. MALGER,
186 to 192 Beekle Street, New York.

n1 6

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a nasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so unsightly and offensive.—Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

The present session of the

SMETHPORT ACADEMY

will close on

Tuesday, the 17th inst.

The Spring Term will open on

MARCH 24, 1874,

continuing eight weeks.

The rates of tuition will be same as usual—$5 00 for the term. Special attention will be devoted during the Spring term to those branches required to be taught in district schools, for the benefit of any intending to teach during the summer.

B. F. Train, Principal.

All kinds of

GRAINING

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Eyes. B. Roth,*
Portville, Catt. Co., N. Y.

P. BECKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Nails, Etc., Etc.

468 and 470 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

Notice.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CHILdren of widow Mary E. Prosser, entitling them to the benefits of the town granting educational privileges to soldier's orphans, is in the hands of the Representative from Potter and McKean counties, and will be presented at the present session of the Legislature.

J. K. HAFFEY.

15-4t

Notice.

A Petition has been forwarded to the Representative of McKean & Potter counties from the citizens of Sergeant tp. McKean Co. praying the repeal of a State Road act through the counties of McKean, Elk & Forest, as regards the tax imposed upon the citizens of Sergeant township for the building of said road.

D. W. Howard,
D. Easterbrook.

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,
CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

150 and 152 Main and 119 Commercial Sts

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.

J. H. Perry,
Clerk. (formerly of the Taft House.)

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited.

NOTICE

Is given that an application will be made at the present session of the Legislature for the passage of a supplement to An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State road in the counties of McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion, approved May 1, 1861, (the county of Clarion having heretofore been excepted from its provisions,) to extend the powers and duties of the Commissioners for the settlement of their accounts until the meeting of the County Auditors for the year 1877, and for levying taxes until and including the year 1876, when they shall cease.

For the Commissioners
Feb'y 4, 1874. S. D. FREEMAN.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 23d 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a. m Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10.35 Larrabees 11.30, Port Allegany 11 24, Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B. N. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.30 p m, for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East.

5.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 9.27 Larrabees 7.16, Port Allegany 7.40, Emporium 8.50 p m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2.25 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.52, Larrabees 4.17, Olean 5.10, 8.50 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

3.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.42, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.38, Buffalo 12.50, p. m.

2.00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.18, Larrabees 3.45, Olean 4.38, Buffalo 8 00, p.m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass Agent.
J.D. TEOMA Ass't, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 2d, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EX. leaves Phila		12.55 p. m
" " "	Renovo	11 45 p. m
" " arr. at Emporium		1.45 a. m
" " "	Buffalo	9.00 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Phila		10.20 p. m
" " "	Renovo	10 15 a. m
" " "	Emporium	12.30 p. m
" " "	St Marys	1.27 p. m
" " arr. at Erie		7 40 p m
RENOVO ACCOM. leaves Renovo		2 15 p. m
" " "	Emporium	5.05 p. m
" " "	St. Marys	6.01 p. m
" " arr. at Kane		7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX. leaves Buffalo		2.35 p. m
" " "	Emporium	6 35 p. m
" " "	Renovo	10 30 p. m
" " arr. at Phila		9 10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		9.15 a. m
" " "	St. Marys	3.30 p. m
" " "	Emporium	4 20 p. m
" " "	Renovo	7.05 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia		8 00 a. m
RENOVO ACCOM. leaves Kane		7.50 a. m
" " "	St Marys	8.24 a. m
" " "	Emporium	12.45 a. m
" " arr. at Renovo		12.30 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Main West connects with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
n4v1t] General Superintendent.

MOORE HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

[FORMERLY FORBES HOUSE.]

Newly Furnished. Rates to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son,
LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating funds situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire,
Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.
15 Fraley St., Kane, Pa.
Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken,
ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.
W. J. Milliken. John C. Backus.

P. Ford,
ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdevant,
HAS opened a Barber Shop in the rooms over the Post Office, where he is prepared to do Shaving, Shampooing, Hair-cutting, Dyeing, &c. in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Bath-ing cold bath rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster
WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand. Burial case and caskets furnished if required.
Bradford, Pa., Dec. 27, 1871.

Bingham Estate.
Robt H Rose is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy land, and will give information generally, in my business of this Estate, in McKean County. My office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24. 1873. Robt. C. Sill
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,
HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road, Farmers' Valley, Jan. 14, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having remodeled his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of almost every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, pictures frames, &c., &c. WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1865.

New Paint Shop.
THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL SASSE.
Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.

Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing. Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhœa, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poison.

It is an excellent remedy for Health and Strength in the Spring. By restoring the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs it dissipates the depression and listless languor of this season. Even when no disease appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system thrives on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Farm, Garden and Household.

The Guano Frauds.

The Peruvian Government instituted legal proceedings against persons and firms in New York city for making and selling fraudulent mixtures under the name of Peruvian guano. The movement which resulted in this action was inaugurated by analyses under auspices of the State Agricultural Society of sample bags of so called guano obtained from ten prominent dealers, and which showed that abominable swindles were systematically practiced upon the farmers, six of the ten having furnished an article largely adulterated with sand, brick dust, or similar substances. Here the matter rested, so far as the general public knew, but those who have kept a run of affairs quietly advancing in the Halls of Justice have seen the evidence gradually unfolded notwithstanding the laws' delays, and now that the deposition of the chief defendant is recorded, signed, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the New York Superior Court, it is shown by his own statement that sand was used in large quantities for the adulteration of guano, and the farmers paid high prices for the sand.

Bedding.

J. E. B., in the *Practical Farmer*, gives an account of what he produced from two and a half acres of land put in first-rate order, and used for soiling and root-growing. The land was used from Aug. 1, 1871, to the end of the season of 1873. The corn-fodder, green rye, (for autumn use,) and white mustard, furnished food for twenty-five cows for two months, and for thirty-five cows and two oxen for one month. In addition to this he raised 340 bushels of round turnips, the same quantity of beets, and 250 bushels of rutabagas. When dairymen learn to produce such an amount of fodder from an acre, a fifty-three acre farm will carry as many cows as 200 acres under the wasteful system of three or four acres to pasture a cow. If dairymen would study the best method, supporting more cows on their small farms instead of buying more land to be spoiled by half tillage, they would make an improvement in the right direction.

Sheltered Manure.

Having been convinced of the increased value of manure kept under shelter, and having adopted the method of keeping it, writes a correspondent, I give my experience. Fearing it would decrease I watered it very liberally. The next year I watered less, and the next year still less, and have not been able to detect any difference. I came to the conclusion that except around the sides of the heap there is no danger of it being too dry, and there some water should be applied. I make it a point to mix the manure from the horse and cow stable, and keep the surface even; the cattle tramp it, lie on it, and it comes out completely rotted and retaining all its good qualities. As it is and the manure heap is the farmer's gold mine. I am trying to act on that theory and make the manure pile both large and strong, preferring to spend money for bran and other food and pass it through stock, rather than buy patent manures.

Pneumonia in Sheep.

Pneumonia may be supposed to exist when the symptoms are, a drooping condition, rapid and labored breathing, watery eyes, and other catarrhal indications, and when on examination after death the lungs are found of a dark color and full of black spots. Treatment is very rarely effective, as the disease has generally progressed too far before it is observed. Two ounces of Epsom salts, with half an ounce of ginger, might be given at the first appearance of the symptoms, and bleeding from the ear might be useful, as well as cool, pure air and careful nursing in a dry, comfortable pen. Prevention is the best resource, and this consists in protection from sudden changes of temperature or cold and damp; good sound food; pure water; a well ventilated and not too warm pen or shed, and a little salt and some linseed cake meal given frequently and regularly.

Alfalfa in the North.

The *Country Gentleman* says: "There seems to be some uncertainty yet, just how much frost lucerne will endure. It has been reported to live through the winter on the shore of Lake Superior, but in this case snow covered the ground all winter. A close observer in the New England States thinks it will live there anywhere, if the ground is not frozen too deeply before the snow covers it. An isolated case is reported from Chautauqua county, N. Y., where alfalfa has endured four winters planted in a lawn, under some maple trees, where the snow is usually all blown off by the winds. It was planted then as a curiosity, and was called 'California Clover.'"

Change of Seed.

The *American Agriculturist* answers a correspondent by saying: "With all other grains than corn a change of seed now and then is considered advisable. Potatoes are especially improved by a change procured from a different locality and soil. But corn has not generally been found to deteriorate by long planting; on the other hand there are many farmers who are now planting seed produced from the corn their fathers planted a generation ago. Running out of the corn is more likely to be the result of impoverished soil, and the best method of improvement would probably be a crop of clover upon the land, to be plowed under, or some other substantial fertilizer."

To Keep Potatoes from Sprouting.

To prevent the germination of potatoes in winter stores, it is recommended to expose them to the vapor of sulphurous acid, which is simply the fumes of burning sulphur. If not entirely effectual in accomplishing the object, it will at least retard or modify the sprouting to such an extent as to render the injury caused thereby very slight. The flavor of the potato is not affected in the least by this treatment, nor is its vitality diminished, the action being simply to prevent the formation and growth of the eyes.

A Surprise.

A man in Burlington, Iowa, cast aside the bowl, or bottle, or beaker, or what you will. Money which he would otherwise have spent for the cup which cheers some and inebriates more, he deposited in a bottle. He meant to surprise his wife, but she surprised him, for she traded off his bottle-bank for tinware! It was too much for the reformed gentleman. His appetite for the ardent revived to a most uncontrollable extent. The serpent coiled within bit him again, and when he reforms he intends to use a tin savings bank, such as no peddler would give a penny for.

Sam's Feast.

Sarah's stories were wonderful things. To be sure, they were apt to be a little startling, and generally ended by scaring her listeners half out of their wits; but that only made them more delightfully exciting.

By the time the children got a hint of the coming treat, they crowded around, and Sarah began:

"Now, all you young uns must sit 'mazin' still if I'm gwine to tell a story."

Sarah's virtue as a story-teller was in her face and manner. She was very black, with large rolling eyes, a very long face, a monstrous mouth, great white teeth, and long thin hands, which had an uncanny white look on the inside, as though the color were coming off.

Perhaps you don't think hands have much to do with story telling, but they had with Sarah's, I can tell you.

Quieting her audience with threats of "claring 'em all out the house," she began in a low, solemn voice:

"Onct upon a time, 'way down in Ole Kentuck', there lived a MAN! He was a-w-f-u-l rich, and had heaps an' heaps o' nice things in his dark cellar. Bottles an' bottles o' wine, bar'ls an' bar'ls o' cider, an' lots an' lots o' hams, bar'ls an' bar'ls o' bacon, an' bins an' bins o' apples, an' jars an' jars o' sweetmeats, an' boxes an' boxes o' raisins, an' O! piles o' good things to eat, in that dark cellar."

Sarah paused to see the effect. Rush smacked his lips, and the eyes of the whole Johnson family rolled in ecstacy at the delightful picture.

"But he was a-w-f-u-l stingy! Not a speck of all these yer goodies would he guv to a-ny body. Lor! he al'lus kep' the key in his own pocket, an' if he wanted ham for dinner, he went down in that yer d-a-r-k cellar, an' cut a slice, nuff for hisself. An' if he wanted wine, he jes went down an' fotched a bottle, an' al'lus locked the do' arter him, an' n-e-v-e-r guv Sam the fustest speck!"

"Well, now," Sarah went, on rolling her eyes, "that ar Sam was a po' nigga—the only nigga the stingy man had, an' he was that stingy he never half fed him no way. He guv him a leetle corn-meal fur hoe cakes, an' onct in a g-r-e-a-t while a leetle teeny bit av Malice o' bacon. So Sam got thinner an' thinner, till he was near a shadder, an' his fingers were l-o-n-g and b-o-n-y."

And Sarah held up hers and clawed them in the air, till the children could almost see Sam and his bony hands.

"Well, one day this bad man had to go 'way off to the big city, an' he hadn't got nobody to leave in the house but jes Sam. So he done measured out jes so much corn-meal, an' he said: 'Now, Sam, I shall be gone away three days, and that'll have to last yo till I get back. I'll warrant ye'd like to jes eat at every scrap the fust day, an' ax for mo'—it's jes like ye; but not a snojen do you get till I come back, fur I've locked everything up. An' if I find anything out o' order when I come back, I'll—I'll—wallop you; see if I don't!!"

"With that so d-r-e-f-f-u-l threat, the cruel Mah'sr went off, an' left Sam all alone. Well, Sam went to clearin' up the house, an' when he went to hang up his Mah'sr's everyday close—fur in course he wore his Sunday ones to go to town—he hare somethin' hit agin the wall, an' he thought to hisself, 'I'll see what that ar is. Mebbe Mah'sr done left a penny in his pocket. Oh, golly! won't I buy a bun!' An' he put his hand in the pocket, an' *what do you s'pose he found?*

"THE CELLAR KEY!!!"

Sarah, looking wildly at her listeners, said these thrilling words in an awful whisper, with a roll of the eyes and a dropping of the jaws, that made it still more horrible.

"'Oh, Lor'! here's the key!' said Sam to hisself; 'what s-h-a-l-l I do?' An' then he thought awhile. But, sakes! chillen, 'pears like the Debil is al'us waitin' fur chances, an' so he popped into Sam's head to jes go an' *look* at the good things. 'I won't touch any bit,' said Sam, 'fur ole Mah'sr 'd find out if one apple stem's gone—but I'll look.' That was the fust wrong step, chillen. Ye know how hard it is to defrain, if ye look at the things ye oughten ter. Well, this yer onreverent nigga o-r-e-p-t down stairs an' unlocked the do', and p-e-e-p-e-d in—trem'lin, fit to drop. He mos' spected to see ole Mah'sr behind a bar'l. But it was as s-t-i-l-l as the grave, so he c-r-e-p-t in. There hung the l-o-n-g rows o' hams—so juicy an' sweet; and Sam went up an' thought to hisself, 'Now, I'll jes smell o' one.' So he smelled of it, an' it was so nice seems like he couldn't help jes touch it with his finger an' clap his finger in his mouf, an' then he did it agin. Ye know, chillen, how the old Debil stan's side o' ye an' helps ye on. Arter Sam had tasted onct or twice, he seen a t-e-e-n-y bit of a ham, way off in the fur corner, an' he said to hisself, 'I don't b'lieve ole Mah'sr 'll ever miss that ar one—'tain't much 'count no way!' An' chillen, he was that hungry he couldn't help it, I do b'lieve. He snatched that ham, an' he eat an' eat an' eat till he couldn't stuff another mouthful, an' hid the rest behind a bar'l. Then he went on an' went on till he come to the apples—bins an' bins o' b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l red apples! And he smelt of 'em, an' then he eat an' eat an' eat till he couldn't stuff another mouthful. Then he went on an' went on till he came to the shelf o' sweetmeats, an' he looked at 'em an' smelt of 'em, and finally he snatched a jar, tore off the cover, an' eat an' dat an' eat till he couldn't stuff another mouthful.

"An' then he couldn't eat any more sure nuff, an' he went out an' look the do'. But he never had so much to eat in his life, an' 'pears like he waststuffed so full he sort o' lost his reasons. He went out an' laid down on a bench in the sun, an' he said to hisself, 'Lor'! ain't it nice to have nuff to eat for onct; there's poor Jim, I don't s'pose he ever had nuff in his life.' An' then a w-e-r-y wicked idea come into his head. So byem by he got up an' went over to Jim's—he lived next do'—an' he tole him soon's it was night to come over, an' he tole him to fotch Sally. Sally was the house gal, an' Sam liked her. An' then he went to Tom's and tole him to come too; and finally, chillen, he 'vited quite a 'spectable company. Then he went home, an' he went into the woodshed an' fotched in big sticks o' wood, an' he made up a most wonderful fire, an' swapt out the big kitchen clean an' nice, too' he wasn't extra neat clean an' nice, too' he wasn't extra neat now, Sam wasn't. 'Bout ten o'clock his company 'gan to come, the ladies all dressed up fine in some of their mimis' things—low neck an' short sleeves, an' rubbins an' white gloves. O, go way! yer don't see no sich things up har! An' the gemmen! Lor', chillen, if ye could see the fine long-tailed blue coats, with buttons shinin' like marygolds, ye'd laff fit to split y'r sides.

"Arter the company was all there, an' talked a little 'bout the weather an' sich topics o' conversation, he axed 'em 'Wouldn't they like a little refreshment?' They was very polite, an' said, 'No, thank ye,' an' 'I'd rather be 'xcused.' But he went to the cellar, an' he took'd out g-r-e-a-t plates o' apples, an' g-r-e-a-t pitchers o' cider, an' Tom helped him; an' they fotched out Ole Mah'sr's tum'lers, an' he filled 'em all up; an' he fotched out a w-h-o-l-e jar o' sweetmeats, and a g-r-e-a-t dish o' honey, an' pickles—oh, Lor'! such heaps o' things! An' all the time Sam said, so polite, 'Ladies an' gemmen, hep you'self, there's mo' in Mah'sr's cellar!'

"An' they did hep theirselves, an' they eat an' eat till they couldn't stuff another mouthful. An' while they was all stuffin', an' Sam was gwine round with a bottle o' wine in each hand, sayin' so polite, 'Ladies and gemmen, hep you'self, there's mo' in Mah'sr's cellar,' he happened to look up!

"THERE WAS HIS MAH'SR!"

As Sarah said this she gave a horrible yell, and sprang forward, clutching in the air, as though to seize them; and her spell-bound listeners screamed, and some of them fell over backwards.

Delighted with the effect of her tragedy, she waited till they gathered themselves up, with awe-struck faces, to listen to the end.

She lowered her voice to a ghostly whisper.

"The Mah'sr sprang to get Sam, but Sam let out a screech nuff to raise the dead; an' clared out thro' the do' 's tho' the debil was arter him. The rest of the company skank out 'thout axin' to be 'xcused, an' was in bed every soul of 'em in two minutes, an' snorin' fit to raise the roof. Sam's mah'sr run till he got done tired out, an' then he drugged hisself home."

Sarah stopped. After waiting a few minutes, Rush cried, in a scared sort of a voice, what became of Sam.

Sarah rolled her eyes, shook her head, dropped her jaw, and said, slowly—

"He n-e-v-e-r was heard of agin."

"Run away?" suggested Rush.

"S'pose so. Mebby up nor'th this very day, f'r all I know." And Sarah turned to her work.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate discussed the tariff question, or that part of it where an error of a comma had led to the loss of half a million of dollars of revenue, and which might lead to the loss of a larger amount. Mr. Sumner remembered having been told by a learned Judge of the United States Supreme Court that he never regarded punctuation in interpreting a statute, and it was not believed the Government would be a loser in the matter when a decision was rendered.

Mr. Merrimon's amendment to the currency bill was adopted by yeas 28 to nays 25. Mr. Merrimon's amendment as adopted instructs the committee to report as soon as practicable a bill providing for the increase of the national bank circulation, so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed $400,000 00 $

The currency bill being under discussion Mr. Schurz spoke at length in favor of specie resumption. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, in replying, said our currency was the best the world ever saw of its kind. He argued that specie payments could not be maintained now as we owe about $1,800,000,000 in Europe, $900 000 000 in Government bonds, and $200 000 000 in railroad and other securities. The interest on these bonds had to be paid in gold, thus draining the country of $60,000,000 of $70,000,000 every year. Russia had her bonds held in England, Germany, and France, and was annually drained of her gold to pay the interest thereon. The result was that Russia had suspended specie payment for years; so with Austria and so with Italy, and all these countries are now in a state of suspension and must continue so for some time. The country is in the same condition and must remain so. Under the present currency the country had prospered more than it ever did before, and the system would admit of expansion of the currency when necessary.

The Senate considered the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. Schurz, of Mo., spoke against legislative action. and Buckingham, of Conn. in favor of it. Flanagan, of Texas, said so far as he was concerned he had no hesitancy in announcing it as his belief that Congress had the ability to legislate on the subject. The Constitution gave Congress abundant authority to do so. Such legislation would be for the welfare of the whole nation.

During a speech on the currency question, Schurz, of Mo., was called to order by the Chair for reflection made on Morton, of Ind. Morton said in his remarks that Schurz was a foreigner and did not understand the financial questions of the United States. In apologizing Schurz said: Does the Senator say that his words were in a Pickwickian sense? Then I say I used mine in a Pickwickian sense also.

The Naval appropriation bill as it goes from the Senate back to the House increases the appropriation for the equipment of vessels from $1,190,000 to $1,250,000, that for provisions for officers, seamen, and marines is increased from $1,200,000 to $1,250,000; that for repairs and preservation of boilers and machinery is increased from $1,500,000 to $1,-845,000. The contingent expenses of the Naval Academy are fixed at $45,000, instead of $30,-000. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Marine Corps instead of $15,000.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a commission in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic was taken up. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, opposed the passage of the bill on the ground that the Federal Government would be interfering in matters within the jurisdiction of the States. Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, favored the bill, and spoke of the evil effects of intoxicating liquors. He believed the use of alcoholic liquors was the cause of the split between the North and the South.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of workingmen of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Michigan against any increase in taxation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill in relation to import duties on fruit, being the bill to correct an error in the late Tariff bill, which was passed.

Mr. Oglesby, of Illinois, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Canal, and it was passed.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what, if any, additional legislation is required to prevent defalcations by officers receiving and disposing of United States revenue stamps and public money.

HOUSE.

Mr. Potter, of N. Y., reported a bill to establish an additional Judicial District in the State of New York. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House took up the bill for the distribution of public documents granted by authority of Congress, made formidable by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published.

During the discussion Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said he would vote for that part of the bill allowing free transmission of weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication. The whole country newspaper press had been almost fatally crippled by the repeal of the franking privilege. In his judgment the 5,000 weekly newspapers of the country were the best real representatives of public opinion. A man who climbed to the fifth story of a metropolitan newspaper office at 11 o'clock at night and slashed off an editorial and sent it off to the country, called that the public sentiment of the American people. In country newspapers the editor, a quiet, sensible man, who in the course of the week saw men from every township in the county, and had his mind filled with the best thoughts of his county, wrote notices and editorials in the course of the week which gave more of the public sentiment of that county than all the metropolitan journals in the United States could give of that county. The repeal of the frank threatened to carry down a very large number of country papers that could hardly live if the present order of things continued. The weekly newspapers of New York now came by mail into dozens in Iowa 1,200 miles off, and weighing three times as much as the single country newspaper, and passed through the mail at the same price. That was an injustice which ought to be repealed, and remedied in the name of the public press, and the metropolitan papers ought to consent to it for their own good, knowing what public opinion is.

Mr. Tyner, of Ind., introduced a bill to relieve all persons engaged in the military service at the close of the late war from the disability of desertion on account of absence without leave.

Mr. Mellish, of N. Y., gave notice of a substitute for the postage bill reducing the rate of letter postage to two cents per ounce and the postage on printed matter to half a cent per two ounces.

Mr. Albright, of Penn., spoke in favor of the postage bill of the Committee, showing that since 1792 certain rights were accorded to the newspaper press, and that at the time the franking privilege was repealed there was no demand for it so far as relates to the newspapers. He showed the legislative history upon this subject, and that in 1845 the daily press was accorded this right, as given by the committee.

Mr. Townsend, of Penn., gave notice of an amendment to make the free distribution of weekly newspapers within the county where published apply to all newspapers in all sections.

Mr. Small, of N. H., presented resolutions of the New Hampshire Press Association for the restoration of the law allowing weekly newspapers free transmission through the mails in the county of their publication. Also, resolutions declaring hostility to any action that may result, directly or indirectly, in the restoration of the abuses of the franking privilege.

Mr. Cobb, of Kan., criticised a speech of Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, as to his allusions to the Grangers. He decided that those Grangers meant business; that they were the movable force of twenty millions of freemen, that it was foolish to array against them the planks of the Philadelphia or any other platform, and that they would have justice inside the Republican party if they could, outside it if they must.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, declared himself in favor of the section of the bill providing for the free transmission of weekly newspapers. The same principle which justified the support of common schools at the public expense also justified the free circulation of newspapers and periodicals within appropriate limits. Common schools, the press, and the public addresses of every man were the great moral and political instructors of the people. He knew no reason, however, why documents should be printed at the expense of all the people and distributed among a few. Mellish, of N. Y., and Butler, of Mass., approved the newspaper exemption section.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reviving the franking privilege. Mr. E. H. Roberts, of N. Y., moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 118, nays 140. After several attempted amendments the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill and it was rejected. Yeas, 129; nays, 131.

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, moved to reconsider the vote of the House by which the bill reviving the franking privilege was rejected. He said he would call it up when the members were more generally in their seats, and that his object was to move to recommit the bill to the Post-Office Committee with instructions to report back the third section only, which relates to the free circulation of weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication, and the free exchange of newspapers between publishers

Triumph of American Pianos.

George Steck & Co., of New York, Receive the Gold Medal at the Vienna Exposition.

The Imperial Commission of Vienna have decided the question of merit in piano-forte manufacture by awarding the only Gold Medal within their gift to Messrs. George Steck & Co., of N. Y. This is a magnificent testimonial to the wonderful beauties of tone and workmanship in the Steck instruments, and will unquestionably add to their already well-established *prestige*.—*N. Y. Tribune*

The official letter is as follows:

VIENNA, Dec. 13, 1873.

"GEO. STECK, *Esq*—SIR: I have the pleasure of informing you that I this day received from the Baron Schwarz-Senborn a Gold Medal awarded to you for the Pianos exhibited by you at the Vienna Exposition.

"THOMAS MCELRATH, U. S. Com'a'ner."

A Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the mysterious moon. It was not until 1767 that Boone left his home in North Carolina, to become the first pioneer settler in Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle until 20 years after. Canada belonged to France, and the population did not exceed half a million of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those great exploits which have made his name immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. Washington was a modest Virginia Colonel, and the great events in the history of the two worlds in which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle, which within a score of years thereafter, established the great Republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America! Steam engines had not been imagined, railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of men. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that the century just past has been allotted more important events in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation.

No Desperandum.

A real *healthy* man or woman, is a rarity; and what wonder? when we realize that it is the custom to overload the stomach, and then produce chronic disease by the use of spirituous liquors, "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restoratives," etc. Having first produced disease by indiscretion, the victim wonders why "nothing does him good." Just so; and the reason is that they all, or nearly all, find a basis in alcohol—or POISON. To all thus discouraged, we can conscientiously say, "make one more trial." Discard spirituous medicines, and give NATURE a chance, aiding her in the struggle by using one of her own pure and unadulterated herb remedies, in the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS. The discoverer, Dr. J. WALKER, of California, is no pretender, but an honorable practicing physician, and his discovery is the result of years of labor and study. The wonderful cures effected by them of Dispepsia, Fevers, Rheumatism, and many other terrible diseases, are almost incredible.—*Com'd*

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The great success of this article in the cure of bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely known, than that of Louis Napoleon.—[Com.

A Coughing Chorus.—Never before were coughs so universal and so violent. Silence them with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. Nothing else is sure.—[Com.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.—[Com.

FAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. It is warranted to give immediate relief to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

Deafness Caused by Catarrh.

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DICKERSONVILLE, Ning. Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1871.

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Hogs—Live		.05¾@.05¾
Dressed		.06½@.08
Sheep		.04¾@.07¾
Cotton—Middling		.16 @.16½
Flour—Extra Western		5.25 @ 6 50
State Extra		6.50 @ 6.55
Wheat—Red Western		1.51 @ 1.51
No. 2 Spring		1.46 @ 1.50
Rye		1.20 @ 1.22
Barley—Malt		2 25 @ 2.30
Oats—Mixed Western		.61 @ .62
Corn—Mixed Western		.79 @ .80
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Hops	75@.85	@ .15
Pork—Mess		15.00 @15.62½
Lard		.08¾@ .09¾
Petroleum—Crude	.9½@9¾	Refined 15¾
Butter—State		.37 @ .42
Ohio Fine		.37 @ .39
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Oats	.54 @ .54
Rye	1.05 @ 1.05
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Lard	.10¾@ .10¾

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Wheat	1.45 @ 1.55
Rye—State	.90 @ .95
Corn—Mixed	.85 @ .90
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Oats—State	.58 @ .59½

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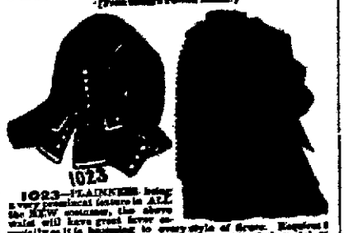

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